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FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE. SAY YOUR PRAYERS IN FAIR WEATHER.

Turning by the Belfast night mail to my distant parish in the North, from the Dublin clerical meetings of the year 1839, I found myself placed opposite to a gentleman whose appearance engrossed, rather than attracted, my most profound attention.

He was, as he afterwards told me, was sixty; and perhaps I should have conjectured as much, though exposure to weather, cares, anxieties, and dangers, with a certain air of seriousness which seemed as it were to pervade over them all, spoke more than the effects of time, the progress of my fellow traveller's earthly pilgrimage.

In truth his countenance was such a one as no observant physiognomist would contemplate without interest, or mark its variable and diversified expression without respect and awe. The countenance which we sat had scarcely cleared the pavement, and was rolling along the comparatively ill at high way, when my companion addressed me with great ease and politeness. A few minutes sufficed to show that the predominant sentiment of his heart was religion. His conversation was almost exclusively of that character; and as he poured out the rich stores of the gospel truth and experience from the exhaustless treasury of a converted soul, the night intensely wore away, and the sun was long risen as we changed horses at the last stage.

Little more than an hour remained, and I must probably part for ever from a man by whose conversation I had been incessantly captivated. I felt, as may be easily conceived, a strong desire to learn his history, and thus to fix more permanently on my mind the impression he had made. Accordingly, I asked him whether the turning of his heart to God had been caused by any sudden danger, or merely connected with his sea-faring life (he had already told me that he commanded a vessel trading between Liverpool and America) or was of gradual growth. My question seemed to please him; at least he replied to it with the utmost courtesy, saying, that in the last year but one of the late war, he was waiting in port with a fleet of merchantmen till convoy should arrive, it being deemed unsafe to sail without such protection. His habit, he observed, had always been exceedingly irregular, to give them no stronger term, and he passed the period of detention in practices he could not look back on without sorrow.

At length the signal to weigh anchor was made; his ship, as were also many others, was an sort of hands, that he was glad to accept of any person who offered himself, however inexperienced he might be in navigation. At the very instant of departure, a boat came alongside, out of which a tall robust man climbed actively upon the deck, and gave himself in as a seaman, willing to engage for the voyage. The boat which brought him had returned to the shore, and the wind was blowing nearly a gale; but under every circumstance, my friend said, he was glad to get even the addition of one equivocal hand to his scanty crew. His pleasure, however, was of short duration, for the new comer was soon found to be of a most quarrelsome, untractable disposition, a luscious blasphemer, and, when opportunity offered, a drunkard. Besides all these disqualifications, he was wholly ignorant of nautical affairs, or counterfeited ignorance to escape duty. In short, he was the bane and plague of the vessel, and refused obstinately to give any account of himself, or his family, or his past life.

At length a violent storm arose, all hands were pined upon deck, and all, as the captain thought, too few to save the ship. When the men were mustered to their quarters, the sturdy blasphemer was missing, and my friend went below to seek for him; great was his surprise at finding him on his knees repeating the Lord's prayer with wonderful rapidity, over and over again, as if he had bound himself to countless repetition. Vexed at what he deemed hypocrisy or cowardice, he shook him roughly by the collar, exclaiming, "Say your prayers in fair weather." The man rose up, observing in a low voice, "God grant I may ever see fair weather to say them."

In a few hours the storm happily abated, a week more brought them to harbour, and an incident so trivial passed quickly away from the memory of the captain—the more easily, as the man in question was paid off the day after landing, and appeared not again.

Four more years had elapsed, during which, though my friend had twice been shipwrecked, and was grievously hurt by the falling of a spar, he pursued without amendment a life of profligacy and contempt of God. At the end of this period he arrived in the port of New York, after a very tedious and dangerous voyage from England.

narrator, from whose lips I take this anecdote, was bent on far other occupation, designing to drown the recollection of perils and deliverances in a celebrated tavern, which he had too long and too often frequented.

As he walked leisurely towards this goal, he encountered a very dear friend, the quondam associate of many a thoughtless hour. Salutations over, the captain seized him by the arm, declaring that he should accompany him to the hotel. I will do so, replied the other with great calmness, on condition that you come with me first for a single hour into this house (a church,) and thank God for his mercies to you on the deep. The captain was ashamed to refuse, so the two friends entered the temple together. Already all the seats were occupied; and a dense crowd filled the aisle; but, by dint of personal exertion, they succeeded in reaching a position right in front of the pulpit, at about five yards distance. The preacher, one of the most popular of the day, rivetted the attention of the entire congregation, including the captain himself, to whom his features and voice—though he could not assign any time or place of previous meeting—seemed so wholly unknown, particularly when he spoke with animation. At length the preacher's eyes fell upon the spot where the two friends stood. He suddenly paused—still gazing upon the captain, as if to make himself sure that he labored under no optical delusion—and after a silence of more than a minute, pronounced with a voice that shook the building, "Say your prayers in fair weather."

The audience were lost in amazement, nor was it until a considerable time had elapsed, that the preacher recovered sufficient self-possession to recount the incident with which the reader is already acquainted; adding, with deep emotion, that the words which his captain uttered in the storm had clung to him by day and by night after his landing, as if an angel had been charged with the duty of repeating them in his ears; that he felt the holy call as coming direct from above; to do the work of his crucified Master; that he had studied at college for the ministry, and was now, through grace, such as they saw and heard.

At the conclusion of this affecting address, he called on the audience to join in prayer with himself, that the same words might be blessed in turn to him who first had used them. But God had outwitted his petitions—my friend was already his child before his former shipmate had ceased to tell his story. The spirit had wrought effectually upon him, and subdued every lofty imagination. And so, when the people dispersed, he exchanged the hotel for the house of the preacher, with whom he tarried six weeks, and parted from him to pursue his profession, with a heart devoted to the service of his Saviour, and with holy and happy assurances, which (as he declared to me, and I confidently rely in his truth,) advancing years hallowed, strengthened and sanctified.

From that compassion of a night I then parted, probably not to meet again till we stand before the judgment seat of Christ. His history is too palpably instructive to require that I should add my own reflections. And with one only, I conclude—addressing those persons who seek God merely in the hours of danger and trouble—in the words of the captain, "Say your prayers in fair weather."

Speech of Mr. Simmons, OF RHODE ISLAND.

On Mr. Clay's Resolutions, and in reply to Messrs. Wright, Woodbury, and Calhoun, delivered in the Senate of the United States, Friday, March 11, 1813.

Concluded.

This last point was elaborately argued the last summer by the honorable Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) who attempted to prove that the distributive administration of the moneys of this Government was unequal and oppressive, and must be so; and that this inequality might be carried so far as to ruin the South. This was illustrated by supposing that two neighboring counties, London and Fairfax, should unite and form a Republic under a form of government like ours; that London had 100,000 people, and Fairfax ten more, so as to give it a majority; that their annual profits were three hundred thousand dollars each, making an aggregate of six hundred thousand, and the disbursements two hundred thousand a year—each alike contributing one hundred thousand; that Fairfax, from its majority of ten, should expend the whole sum contributed in that county; the result, he said, would be that, at the end of the year, Fairfax would have four, and London two, of the six hundred thousand dollars; and by repeating this for three years, Fairfax would have the whole currency.

When he had concluded, a friend who is near me remarked, "that's very clear." The honorable Senator has taken another method to illustrate it, and a shorter one. A committee of nine, five sitting on one side of the table, and four on the other—they each take five wafers representing the wealth of the community; one wafer each to be the annual contribution. The

five on one side the table, out-voting the other four, order this contribution to be laid out among themselves; for the expenses of the Government. To continue this for five years, would transfer the whole wealth among the five. Each mode of stating the process he thought conclusively proved the correctness of his theory.

All this may be very good abstract theory; but in practice there is no soundness in it. As a practical matter, its error is, in supposing that these minorities do nothing, while the majority earn the public money, by employment on the public works or in public offices.

In the case put by the Senator, of the two counties of Virginia, the profits would depend upon which class of citizens was employed at the best wages, or in the most productive labor; those of Fairfax by the Government, on public works and in the offices, or those of London, in raising provisions and producing other supplies for their subsistence.

It is plain, if all things were equal, and the people of the two counties dealt with each other, as those of these States do, that it would make very little difference, in point of wealth, which county had the public employment; but take into the account the dependent submission, and at the same time the extravagant habits of both body and mind, that gradually undermine those who feed at the public crib, and the condition of the people of London, who raise the corn and potatoes for those of Fairfax to subsist upon, while at work for the public, is greatly to be preferred for its independence and eventual ascendancy in wealth.

[Here the Senator from South Carolina interposed and said: "The honorable Senator states my argument very fairly, but he does not take the same view of it that I took. I stated that such a course would draw all the money into Fairfax; they would command the currency."]

Mr. Simmons resumed. I am glad I have stated the Senator's argument correctly. I did not mean to take the same view of it which he took, but was trying to show the correct one in practice. And I thought it was made out pretty clearly that it depended upon which of the two classes of citizens, if equally industrious, was best paid for their services.

And here I will refer to a remark on this subject of public employment, made by the honorable Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) last summer, (and he uttered some sensible ones as well as some very severe ones) that the South had enjoyed the offices and patronage of this Government for forty years, to their great disadvantage; he hoped for the next forty they might be rid of it, and that, while some other section had it, the South might do the work, and he had no doubt it would turn to more profit. [Mr. Calhoun again interposed, and said: "he meant that this not only gave the currency, but it gave employment to the people of Fairfax, and the employment was even more valuable than the currency."]

Mr. S. resumed. The currency has entered into almost all discussions in these times. A word only upon it in this connexion.

I regard a good currency as "the tools of trade," and a good tariff as furnishing the people with employment. It is a hard case to have to do a job with poor tools; but it is still harder to have no tools to do. The people want both, to prosper. But these free trade folk of the late administration, by their tampering with the currency, have been dulling the tools of trade for years, and its friends now propose free trade, to take away the work from our people and give it to foreigners; so that hereafter labor in this country is to have neither work nor tools!

Upon this subject of employment, I am glad the honorable Senator has such correct views. He says it is more valuable than money; and I agree with him. His argument is without practical soundness when applied, as he applies it, to a people who interchange labor, and when the aggregate employment is enjoyed by them alone. It is then a question merely as to which mode, public or private employment, is most profitable; but when it is connected with the subject now before us, it is a good argument for the protection of our labor against the cheap labor of Europe; for to buy of nations who will not, or do not, buy of you, no matter how cheap you buy, will eventually bring us to the condition which he tried to bring the people of London into: by losing the offices and work, too, we shall lose all, and foreigners will get all the wealth. This is understood by those who teach free trade in England, if it be not by their friends who advocate it here. They put that doctrine forth for us to follow, but have too much good sense to follow it themselves.

[Mr. Calhoun again interposed and said, "that the expending of public money in one section, as in Fairfax, not only gave employment, which was better than money, but there was a great advantage to that county by the improvements made in it by the expenditures, such as roads," &c.]

Mr. S. resumed. This is very true, sir; and I am glad to find the honorable Senator returning to his former views

upon the subject of these roads, or internal improvements.

This is a part of the American system, which, when conducted judiciously, does operate very advantageously. The country so understands it, and knows, too, to what influence its destruction is attributable. But I must take leave of this part of the subject. I have fatigued the Senate and myself, too, by hobbling along in this kind of running fight.

[During the remarks upon this part of the subject, the honorable Senator from South Carolina replied to and commented upon some parts of the speech of the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) who rose and said, he should decline answering, but thereafter should insist that the Senator from Rhode Island should be permitted to go on without interruption. Mr. Calhoun said he should not have interrupted so often, but the appeals and allusions were made to him personally.]

Mr. Simmons. I have made no personal allusion in any offensive sense, I hope. The remarks applied to the arguments and observations of the Senator, and not to him; and I turned towards him that I might be understood, in order to convince even him, as well as the Senate, that if the distributive administration of the money of this Government should actually become as local and partial in its character as in the instance he has put of the two counties, it would furnish no ground for the nullification of a law made to raise supplies, or of serious complaint from those parts of the country whose people might not get employed.

I will now examine the other ground of complaint—which is the supposed inequality of the burdens imposed upon different parts of the country, by the proposed mode of levying duties.

The honorable Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) has repeatedly called upon me (when memorials in favor of protection have been presented) to show why it was, that the people of the South regarded these duties as oppressive, and that at the North they were petitioning for them to be laid.

I confess it does seem strange that such a geographical distinction should exist, and appear to be influenced solely by climate. I cannot so well tell why the South complain so bitterly about paying duties, but will explain why the North do not make these complaints.

We of the North look at this matter of paying the expenses of Government as a necessary thing. We keep perfectly cool, and conclude they must be paid in some form or other. But in other parts of the country they would seem to think that, if they can get rid of, or lessen, the duty on a given article, they can avoid paying it altogether; whereas, if it is taken off of one article, it has surely to be put on to another. The amount must be paid in some way.

The controversy which created so much disquiet in the country from 1825 to 1833, had its origin in theoretical, rather than practical evils. The doctrine contended for at the South was, that a uniform rate of duty should be laid upon all articles—those that came in competition with our own products, and those which did not. I shall presently say something of its adjustment; but I am first to answer the questions repeatedly asked of me by the Senator from South Carolina, why it is that the North do not consider it a burden to have a high duty laid on some articles, and a low duty, or no duty at all, on others?

I have already said we know the expenses must be paid; and I will answer these questions as if the Senator were really correct in saying that the duty enhanced the price; which, however, is not the fact, in most if not in all cases where an adequate supply, or nearly so, can be furnished by ourselves. I will take the sugar duty for an example, (that has been 24 cents per lb., equal to 50 per cent. at least on the foreign cost,) and the article of coffee, which is free. We of the North can raise neither; our climate is not adapted to their culture. The South raises sugar, and the duty is all laid on the foreign sugar. Why do we not insist that it should be laid half on each, according to the Southern doctrine? Simply because it makes no difference, in the cost of a cup of coffee, whether the duty is all put on the sugar, or laid half and half on each. When we take up a cup of coffee to drink, it really is not always we think that we are paying a tax; and if that thought should glance across our mind, it would not spoil the sweetening, to suppose that our Southern friends were getting some encouragement and protection for their labor in raising sugar, by having the duty thus laid; it would make the dish even more palatable; and we should like it hot, and make a good breakfast while our Southern friends, bent upon their theory, (that duties must be alike on all articles,) would go into their abstract reasoning to show how much they were oppressed by putting the duty on the sugar, instead of the sugar and coffee both; get into a passion about it, and at last make a poor breakfast on cold coffee and bad logic.

When we think of the taxes we pay on molasses, we satisfy ourselves by the fact that in every instance in our history, wherein the duty has been raised, the

price of the article has fallen. I have taken articles for the illustration which are of Southern growth, and which it might be supposed would produce disquiet with us, from a high duty, as the North cannot participate in the advantages which such a duty might confer, and I have shown not only why we do not complain, but I hope I have shown that we have no reason to complain.

The South, I presume, do not pretend that they have any cause of complaint, that this and all their productions are thus encouraged and protected by such duties. I will now take another kind of imports, and one which has been the subject of the most bitter complaints—to wit, woollens. It will seem, upon reflection, to be strange that a duty upon this article should be regarded with particular offence by those of the South, and especially that those of a warm climate should object to a tax upon woollens; (if the duty is really to be regarded as a tax,) and those of a cold one be satisfied with it; that it should be in their mouth to say that such a tax imposed unequal burdens upon the inhabitants of the South, were woollens, from the nature of the climate, cannot, to a great extent, become a necessary of life, but rather a luxury; while, from the rigid coldness of ours, all, from infancy to old age, have to be clothed with it most parts of the year. Now I have no doubt that, of the duties collected on this article, four dollars per man are paid by those of the North, to one dollar by those of the South, if it were levied and collected like direct taxes according to the rule of the Constitution; and yet this tax upon woollens is the one relied upon by the Senator from S. Carolina to make out his case of unequal burdens.

This very duty was the great cause of excitement at the South, and the very hot-bed that occasioned their most absurd doctrine of nullification.

Sir, it would not have been much more absurd for them to have nullified a law which should impose a duty on warming pans; an article never seen at the South, because, like woollens, there is no necessity for them; but which from our cold and rigorous climate, can be found in every cottage and farm house in New England.

Sir, I have endeavored to show why the people of the North do not complain that duties are laid on articles which they do not raise—such as sugar—and also that there is no good reason for complaint from the South for other duties, which they regard as unequal and oppressive. And I have done this for the purpose of removing impressions and opinions of Southern friends, which I believe to be incorrect, and not to advocate exorbitant rates of duties upon any imports. I am not in favor of such, and do not mean to contend for them. My purpose, in what I have said on the subject of the rates of duties, has been to answer the inquiries so repeatedly pressed by the Senator from South Carolina, and to show that the South would have no particular reason to complain, if the rates of duties should not be reduced, as I expect they will be.

And I now desire to say a few words on the subject embraced in the resolutions, concerning the manner of raising the amount of revenue necessary to an economical administration of the Government. It appears plain to me, from all that has been said on the subject of reduction, that the amount for all purposes must be twenty six millions, including what is proper to be paid toward the existing debt. The resolutions propose that in raising this sum, the provisions of the compromise act shall be generally adhered to. To this general rule, as explained by the mover of the resolutions, there are to be such exceptions as may appear to be just; as, for instance, if any particular branch of industry should be in manifest danger of very great injury, or of absolute destruction by the application of the general rule, then good policy and justice might require that it should be treated as an exception from it. This was understood when the law was passed.

This law plainly declares that a sufficient amount of revenue shall be raised by duties on imports, for an economical administration of the Government. It neither refers to, nor relies upon any other means than duties for that object. But I have known no law to be more misapprehended than this has been, nor one, on which public opinion appears to be so much divided.

This has resulted, no doubt, from the various and conflicting opinions expressed in regard to it at the time of its passage, and in some instances since, from a determination to misrepresent and condemn it. But I am bound to believe that a portion of the men of this last class, if correctly informed of its character and of its capacity to carry out the objects intended, would cease to condemn it. The objects of this law can be best understood by looking at its provisions in connexion with the state of the treasury at the time of its passage. This will show its true spirit and intent. At that time it was estimated that the wants of the Government would not exceed fifteen millions of dollars annually. The debt was paid, and the ordinary expenses had not exceeded thirteen millions

a year the previous eight years. Every plan presented at that session of Congress proposed to reduce the rates of duties, so that the revenue should not exceed the wants of the Government, and with more or less professed regard to the incidental encouragement of American labor. The free-trade, or what was regarded as the Southern doctrine was, that duties should be levied on all articles, alike, whether coming in competition with products of our own or not, and at a rate no higher than was sufficient to raise the requisite sum, which was then estimated at twelve to thirteen per cent.

They contended for this, and it was at that time justly called a "horizontal tariff;" and I perceive by some memorials that the act which passed at that session has the same term applied to it—whether justly or not, a further examination will show.

The law referred to, instead of providing that the duties should be levied on all articles alike, declared that many upon which duties had before been laid, especially such articles as did not interfere with, but which were necessary to, our own productions, should afterwards be admitted free, and that where any reduction of the rates should be necessary, in order to diminish the amount of revenue, such reduction should be gradual, and reaching through a period of nine or ten years; should eventually come to a rate (30 per cent.) at which a sufficient amount of revenue could be raised, on that class of articles, for an economical administration of the Government.

It is therefore manifest that the law contemplated a discrimination between the articles which came in competition with those produced by American labor, and those which did not, to the full extent of collecting the entire revenue by duties levied on the first, and permitting the last to be admitted entirely free. This is the very intent and spirit of the law, when viewed with reference to the state of the Public Treasury at the time the law was framed.

It is true, times have since changed, unexpectedly and unfavorably, changed, in reference to the ability of the country to consume and pay for dutiable imports, as well as to the increased expenditures, and consequent necessities for increased revenues. This change, which is often adverted to by the advocates of free trade as if it were desired by the friends of American labor, because it creates a necessity for higher duties than was expected, is not, in fact, favorable to any kind of productive labor in this country, to my knowledge. It weighs down the prosperity of all, it destroys confidence, and, with it, the value of all kinds of property.

Neither does it furnish an opportunity to carry out peculiar doctrines of discrimination, in levying duties, between imports which do, and those which do not, compete with our labor. So far as the principle of protection is supposed to consist in discriminating duties, the necessity for an increase of duties has operated against the development of that peculiar feature of the law. But, if the capacity of the country to consume imports had continued as it was expected, and if the necessities of the Government had not become greater than when the law was passed, we should have had a discrimination between these two classes of imports, equaling the entire duty, or twenty per cent.; but, as it now stands, no such distinction between the two kinds of imports can be expected.

The free articles, or most of them, are already raised to that rate; and to enjoy the discrimination of twenty per cent. contemplated in the bill, the duties on the articles intended to be protected could not be reduced much below what they are seen to have been during the late administration, viz: a rate of duty of at least forty per cent. So high a rate I have no wish to see continued, especially as we have the most convincing proofs that so high duties are evaded in almost all cases; and we have reason to believe that, from their being so high, they occasion many of those numerous frauds which have driven almost all honest American merchants from the business of importing, as well as defeated both revenue and protection.

This leaves every American interested to become a victim either to the capriciousness of the foreign producer, or to the necessities of the foreign producer. At any rate, sir, I prefer that certainty which is secured by the provisions of that law, of collecting whatever rate of duty may be levied, by having the basis of it under the control of our officers, and our laws, through a home valuation, to any mere nominal rate of duties, however high. And there is abundant evidence before the country that all rates are but nominal, so long as you permit the foreigner to fix upon the basis by his invoices, although you should require them to be shingled over with oaths.

I have been induced to say this much of the provisions of the compromise act, because it has often been asserted that it surrendered the principle of protection. But we have seen that, when taken in connexion with the wants of the Treasury, as estimated at the time of its passage, and with the prosperous condition of the

country, affecting its capacity to consume imports, it contained all the security for the encouragement of American labor which the condition of the Treasury and other controlling circumstances would permit.

It provided for such rates of duties as would produce a sufficient revenue, according to the estimate then made, for an economical administration of the Government, and provided that those duties should be levied upon such articles as interfered with similar productions of ours in our own market, leaving those articles which did not so interfere either to pay or not to pay duties, according to our circumstances, and to be resorted to from time to time as mere make-weights in the scales, upon any casual deficiency in the revenue.

It also provided that these rates of duties, or such as should be necessary to raise a sufficient revenue for the economical administration of the Government, should be levied upon imports according to their value in this country, under such regulations as should thereafter be prescribed by law, and that these duties should be paid in cash. I do not pretend to say that in this adjustment nothing was conceded on the part of the uniform and consistent friends of American labor. Very much was conceded, with the very best motives, in my opinion, and with the best effect. This adjustment restored harmony to the people of this nation. There was no just cause, it is true, for the estrangement which existed; but it had taken place, and it was wise to restore good feelings. So I thought at the time; and, although every dollar of property of mine in the world, depended on the capacity of this law to give an adequate encouragement to our productions, I was in favor of it when it passed, and have defended it ever since; and I am now for carrying its provisions into effect according to its true interpretation, as given by the honorable mover of these resolutions. When I say this, I do not deny that very different opinions are and have been, all along, entertained by many of my constituents, and by men of intelligence, whose views are entitled to respect. They have great apprehensions about its practical effects; and some among them, and many in other parts of New England, consider that by this law the principle of protection to American labor is surrendered.

They seem to think that the principle of protection consists in the mode of laying duties; that a horizontal tariff, as they call it, is an abandonment of protection. All this must depend upon other circumstances than the manner of levying the duties. They will not pretend that a uniform rate of duty on all articles of fifty or a hundred per cent., will not give an adequate protection to such as are produced in our country. Besides, as I have already shown, this law when it was framed and passed, did not contemplate placing the same duties on all articles alike; but it was expected they should be placed, as it is now insisted they should be, upon such foreign articles as come in competition with our own.

At that time those who contended that it abandoned this principle of protection, said it was because it did not provide for discrimination among what is called protected articles—asserting that a given rate of duty might protect one interest, as sugar for instance, while a higher one might be necessary for iron, &c.

This sentiment has since changed, and now a strong preference is manifested for specific duties. There may be a great deal said in favor of all these propositions; but, in my humble judgment, there is no principle involved in any of them; they all relate to a mere matter of expediency, as to the most judicious mode of levying duties; and that expediency depends upon the many considerations to require an examination of them all. Nobody disputes the right of this Government to lay duties for revenue, and incidentally to encourage our own industry. I do not believe it good policy to discriminate among what are called protected articles, unless it shall be as an exception to a general rule, and one made in favor of some branch of industry which is in its infancy, or else entitled to be an exception from some such cause; and this is the intention of the law.

But it opposes discrimination in favor of any interest when at maturity. It has given nine long years for all to reach that maturity, and then relies with confidence on the capacity of each to live in common with their fellows. This has the effect to bring all classes of American producers into one common family, with agriculture at the head; and agriculture will do that work, notwithstanding the attempts of the honorable Senator from New Hampshire to seduce it from its American connections. It will keep with them, and take its chance with the rest; and all will, I trust, find adequate encouragement.

According to my apprehension, there is as little propriety for insisting that the principle of protection is to be found in specific duties, as there is in seeking to make distinctions in the various kinds of industry by discriminations in the duties to be laid. It is but another form of laying duties for revenue; and the only advantage it has over a general ad valorem rate is, that it means anything—it may be exercised arbitrarily or expensively for any, or for all purposes. In some cases, it is the most convenient form of levying duties, and should sometimes be resorted to for its convenience; but it has no other merits over the other modes.

From every examination I have given this subject of the compromise act, I cannot discover that it abandons any principle it provides a mode for laying duties on imports, one which, in the circumstances under which it was passed, was a highly expedient one. It gives all that

incidental encouragement to home labor, which could well be given in exercising the revenue power.

But the principle of protection does not depend upon any law of Congress: it has its abiding place in the Constitution, and cannot be taken out but by amendment. Nay, it lies even deeper, and at the very foundation upon which that society is built, which framed this Constitution.

To afford protection to the labor of this country is not a matter of choice, even with the masses; it is matter of necessity. They must and therefore will, have it. It is not like an ordinary regulation of property; it is a question that involves the means of personal subsistence, one in which those have the greatest interest who have most children. Labor has generally been protected by the exercise of the revenue power in the form of duties on imports. Should the same mode fail to protect it hereafter, in consequence of the legislation or the necessities of foreign countries, there is a more simple power given to the Government in its control over commerce. That can be exercised for the same object, either by counter-vailing or prohibitory legislation.

In exercising the revenue power, under the provisions of existing laws, it is quite certain we shall be obliged to stop the reductions before they reach the contemplated point of 20 per cent. Upon the present dutiable articles not more than fourteen or fifteen millions would be raised; but with a home valuation, and from twenty-five to thirty per cent., the amount would be raised in ordinary times, I have no doubt.

But for a year or two to come, I am confident, the estimate of the honorable Senator from Kentucky is too high for the exports. It is founded on the value of the exports of last year, and five-eighths of those exports were cotton, which was last year twenty per cent. higher than it is now. This would make a difference of twelve or thirteen millions; and I confess I see nothing to justify a hope that prices of any of our great staples are soon to improve. The honorable Senator from New Hampshire said yesterday, that he professed to know about cotton; and spoke in derision of the quantity of East India cotton. But I look upon the recent account concerning this article as full of interest to us.

The quantity on hand in England at the close of the year was about	550,000
Its anticipated receipts from all sources except the United States, the present year, are	650,000
	1,200,000

Making an aggregate (without a bale from us) of more than a year's consumption. A supply for such a period gives the holder such a command of the market as to leave no prospect to us of an early improvement in prices.

We are certainly unwise to overlook this position in our affairs, as affecting our ability to import, and therefore, to raise a permanent revenue. It will not be overlooked by the statesmen of the country, who have attained to this position in reference to us.

The mutual dependence of nations upon each other is undoubtedly conservative of peace. Our dependence on them for a market, for this great staple, has no doubt been relied upon to insure acquiescence in, or submission to, their views in the controversies between us. If they appear to rely upon our dependence on them for a market, we certainly should not be unkindly of their exertions to be independent of us for their supplies. If they have determined on this so far as regards cotton, their whole history is a guaranty that they will accomplish it; and we may soon expect to see a higher discriminating duty in favor of India cotton than now exists—about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per lb. Suppose it should be three cents, will not our friends of the South stand by us, and aid us to make some countervailing regulation, which may induce them to observe something like reciprocity in their trade with us?

But the safest course is to make such regulations for ourselves, as will make us more independent of all others. If our capabilities had been encouraged by steady legislation in favor of our industry, I have little doubt we should now be sending more pounds of manufactured cotton round the Cape of Good Hope, than the entire crop was when this legislation commenced. I think it likely we have in some years exported nearly as many already. And I suppose the consumption in this country now, is at least four times the quantity that was then raised.

Does not our rapid advance in the culture of his crop, by the extensive consumption of it in our manufactures, and by our export of it in a manufactured as well as a raw state, furnish to Senators more satisfactory proof of the favorable influences of that national policy which protects our industry, than theories of free-trade and hard-money men? (Can they rely upon the results of their theories as satisfactory, should we adopt their scheme? Does the present condition of the country, produced by a partial trial of their doctrine, speak at all in favor of continuing to practise them?—The Senator from South Carolina often insists that, if we would come to this free-trade and hard-money system, there would be such a reduction of the wages of labor that we could compete with any part of the world with our exports of manufactures! It has always appeared to me that these modern theorists mistook the character of our people. They are different from the laborers of Europe; for these are pressed by a pinching necessity to the utmost exertion, while here labor can only be stimulated by generous rewards to its highest capacity for production. And it is upon the development of the production of the

country, that its capacity to consume depends.

The Senator from New Hampshire says, and says truly, that high duties produce larger importations. Duties high enough to encourage labor on your own productions increase them, and also the means to consume other articles; and therefore under a protective and prosperous system, lower rates of duty will more certainly produce a sufficient revenue, than higher duties can do while we continue in our present crippled condition. Revise the law, therefore, give certainty to the collection of your duties, by adopting a proper valuation of imports, predicated upon their fair value in our own ports, for a year or two past, and, by a duty of 25 or 30 per cent., you will revive confidence and give new hopes to the country.

This course would put a smile on the now gloomy face of things in the space of sixty days. I say 25 or 30 per cent., with a home valuation of imports, will do this, because the certainty of collection will more than compensate for the reduction of the rates.

I am at a loss to account for the reason why it is insisted that such a rule of valuation is impracticable, or why it will not insure the certainty of collection as well as to have specific duties. So far as it is important that any duty should bear a due proportion to the value of the article taxed, it is far better than specific duties; and if there be a real desire to carry out the compromise act on the part of the Senator from South Carolina, I cannot account for his opposing this provision of that bill. He knows that the bill itself could not have passed without it; but, upon an incidental debate, upon the appointment of a clerk the other day, he insisted that this part of the law was unconstitutional. It appears to me to be a singular objection for him to make, against carrying into effect a provision of the act which he voted for himself, and one, too, without which the compromise act itself would not have passed.

[Here Mr. Calhoun interfered, and said the Senator from Rhode Island was mistaken as to his voting for the amendment.]

Mr. Simmons resumed. I cannot be mistaken about the Senator's vote upon the amendment. He voted for it, and at the time undertook to stipulate as to the mode in which it should be carried into effect; and Mr. Smith, of Maryland, told him it would be the law, and not the Senator's speech, would determine that matter.

[Mr. Calhoun interrupted again, and said he hoped the Senator did not intend to misrepresent him as to his vote on the amendment. He recollected that he voted against the amendment, but voted for the bill, notwithstanding the amendment had prevailed; and the remarks referred to were made when he gave his vote on the bill. He was certain that the Senator had made a mistake, and hoped he would not persist in it.]

Mr. Simmons resumed. And I am quite certain that the Senator from South Carolina is mistaken, and therefore repeat that he voted for the amendment, and for the bill after the amendment was in. He voted for both, and said, when he voted for this home valuation, he did so because the bill would not pass without it. [Mr. Calhoun rose again, and protested that he did not vote for the home valuation, for the consideration it a violation of the Constitution at the time. If the Senator from Rhode Island meant to persist in his statement, he must insist on his right to correct it by appealing to the Journals, asking the secretary to turn to the Journals and read the votes.]

Mr. Simmons resumed. I have certainly no motive nor wish to state that the vote of the Senator was different from what it was. I am not apt to forget in such a matter; and as I really believe he is mistaken, I shall go on upon that supposition.

[The Secretary could not find the Journal. Mr. C. found one, came in, and began to read the vote and notes; finding his own name among the ayes, and in favor of home valuation, he said he was mistaken.]

Mr. S. resumed. I was not a little surprised when the Senator declared that the section requiring that goods should be valued in this country, instead of Europe, was unconstitutional; but more so to find that he was willing to admit that he voted for the law with such provision in it. And when I looked at the proceedings, and found that he voted for the amendment, requiring the valuation of goods to be made in this country, I concluded to be surprised at nothing after this.

[Mr. Calhoun, having obtained the debates of the session of 1833, again interrupted and asked for an opportunity to read the speech he made on the amendment.]

Mr. S. declined yielding the floor and said: Sir, I hope the honorable Senator will allow me to go on. I am willing to admit that his speech was a good one—that the reasons were conclusive against the amendment—all I ask is, that the Senate may remember the fact that he voted for it, after all he had said against it. As it is now known by whose votes this provision was inserted, I will endeavor to show that the valuation it requires is practicable. It is no doubt a subject of great labor to make a correct valuation of imports, and declare it in law; but it is equally certain that it is the only mode by which you can prevent extensive frauds upon the revenue.

I hold in my hand a paper containing the various provisions fixing the duties on imports by the tariff of England. This is done by counting the threads in the warp; it may be seen to cover one side of this

sheet of paper. It seems the English do not think it too much trouble to go into these details. This is from the late revision of their tariff, and reducing the duties under their new doctrine of free trade, I suppose.

It provides a variety of rates. I will read their extremes, and show what their proposed reductions amount to. On the cheapest goods it reduces the rate per square yards from 5 to 4 cents, and on the highest goods from 28 to 26 cents on a square yard.

We are not without some experience in providing a legal valuation for goods. One of our earliest laws for the encouragement of the cotton manufacturer had inserted in it the value of plain cottons. The value was, at the time, the market value, twenty-five cents the square yard. It was called a minimum valuation, and in these respects differed from the valuation contemplated in the compromise, because it valued only such goods as cost that price and under, and imposed a higher duty on all which cost more than the declared value. But there can be no objection to the declaring what is the actual value of an article, and specifying in a law, that it shall be so valued, and the general rate of duties levied upon it. No difficulty will be found in providing how and at what periods, such values shall be revised and corrected, if the market value shall have changed; until it is so altered, the duties will continue as when the value is ascertained and inserted in the law.

I believe that three-fourths of the imports in amount can be so valued, with fairness and convenience. There can be no difficulty in taking the average of cotton for the last year; at New York, for instance, suppose it was ten cents per pound, then say, in the bill, that cotton should be valued at ten cents per pound, and charged with duties upon that value. The duties would then be uniform, for this would be the value on which the duty would be assessed in all the ports of the country.

So with foreign coal; the value has been about eight dollars for chaldron. We can certainly say, in the law, that foreign coal shall be valued at eight dollars the chaldron, (36 bushels), and charged with duties accordingly. Thus, at 25 per cent., would give a duty of two dollars per chaldron, in all ports in the country. So we could say of pig iron, that it shall be valued at thirty dollars per ton, which, at the same rate of duty, would be seven and a half dollars—about ten cents per ton more than it has paid for the last two years. We can value sugar at what that has brought the last year, say at 6 or 7 cents per pound; and at 25 per cent. it would give a duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

It may be said that this is the same as fixing specific duties; if so, it will not be objected to by those who like specific duties. As to those who prefer that duties should be levied according to value, they must be satisfied if we can get a fair market value, and there can be no difficulty in this, in almost all cases, at least three-fourths.

If any object to it, the presumption will be indeed very strong that those who do so object must wish to defraud the Government, and that they would adhere to the foreign valuation, because such fraud would be beyond the reach of detection. If the rule of valuation be in uniform, it can make no difference, because, by raising the value, we shall be able to reduce the rate of duties. There is an advantage in this mode over that of assessing specific duties, because it will be better understood by those who pay duties, and designing men cannot deceive the people and produce discontent so easily as with specific duties. The country will be willing to pay such a rate of duty as when levied on the value of imports, will furnish adequate revenue.

If you put a specific duty of five cents a gallon on molasses, a man in N. Hampshire who designed to produce discontent with the duty, would take up the price current of molasses at Malabar, and at a dull season it would be quoted at 5 to 8 cents in that market, or certainly as low as 5 cents at some place in the interior. They would tell the purchaser that he paid one hundred per cent. duty! and that, if it were not for the duty, he would get the molasses at half the selling price! But if it was valued at the wholesale price here, (23 cents per gallon,) and twenty-five per cent. assessed, the duty would be the same.

This mode carries with it the evidence of its own correctness. What is intended to be done will be known, and it can easily be perceived whether it is done precisely. I have heard no objection to the execution of this part of the law which has any soundness in it. If it be desired, it can be fairly carried into practice. The law abandons no principle of protection. It commences with giving sustenance and protection to industry in its infancy, asserts for it confidence and equality when at maturity, and gives a steady encouragement and preference, at all times, to the products of American labor, through the legitimate exercise of the revenue power, relying for absolute security, in the last resort, upon the exercise of the higher constitutional powers of the Government, in the control it possesses over the national commerce, should countervailing or prohibitory legislation become necessary to protect the national industry or honor.

[Mr. Calhoun read his remarks at the time he voted for the amendment to the compromise bill providing for the home valuation, and said he voted for the amendment although he considered it impracticable and unconstitutional; but that it was necessary, in order to insure the

passage of the bill, but never to be carried out.]

Mr. Simmons replied that, if the Senator was willing to give such motives for legislation, he was willing he should enjoy all the honor the avowal might give him.



The Whig Central Committee of Orange County, will meet at this place on Saturday the 11th inst. A full attendance is requested.

Several articles are unavoidably postponed this week for want of room, among which are the proceedings of the Democratic meeting at McCray's Store.

DIVISION OF ORANGE.—Our readers will see, by reference to our advertising columns, that an order has been issued by the County Court, to take the sense of the people at the August election, on the question of a division of the county. The question being thus separated from the politics of the country, can be decided upon its own merits.

THE GOVERNOR'S VISIT.

Governor Morehead arrived in this place on Thursday evening, and on Friday afternoon last addressed a large assembly of people at the Masonic Hall. He completely demolished the pitiful charges brought against him by his competitor, and which have embowered the columns of the Standard for some months past. His vindication of the Whig Party was equally successful. If we had room we should be almost tempted to serve up some portions of his admirable speech for the benefit of those who did not hear him. We can now only express our gratification at the good taste and sound argument which pervaded the whole of it, and drew praise even from his political opponents. The Governor's visit here has given renewed confidence to his friends, and if the result in August does not show Mr. Henry worse beaten than was his illustrious predecessor, we are no prophet.

The Whigs greatly regret that Mr. Henry was prevented from being present by indisposition.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

Though crowded for room, we cannot forbear to notice a very important admission which will be found in the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this place last week. "Our country," say they, "presents at this time a melancholy spectacle. It has been precipitated from a height of great national prosperity and happiness, to a state of unexampled distress and embarrassment; the currency is deranged, commerce languishes, the prices of labor are depressed, thousands of honest men turned out of employment, the national credit dishonored, and the people almost on the eve of bankruptcy and ruin." And all these evils were brought upon us, they say, by "the rash and ill advised legislation of our public servants."

Never was a truer sentence uttered than that here quoted. From the year 1824 to the period when Gen. Jackson went out of office, this country exhibited a degree of prosperity and happiness unprecedented in the history of nations. "I leave this country prosperous and happy," was the boast of that popular President when he retired to the Hermitage. But what did one short year produce? The inauguration of Mr. Van Buren as President of the United States took place on the 4th of March, 1837; on the same day the charter of the Bank of the United States expired. The scenes of disaster which followed will long be remembered. In less than three months every bank in the United States suspended payment, credit was prostrated, and the whole catalogue of evils enumerated in the quotation above, spread distress and ruin over the country from one end of it to the other.

These were the results, as then charged by the Whigs and now admitted by the Democrats, of "the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants;" and this accumulation of evils was the cause why the People, in 1840, so loudly demanded "a change of administration." The People are not likely to forget by whose agency the country has been made to exhibit this "melancholy spectacle."

Three frigates will be launched this month, the St. Lawrence, at Norfolk, Va., the Savannah, at Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Raritan, at Philadelphia.

ORANGE WHIG CONVENTION.

Pursuant to previous notice, a numerous delegation of the Whigs of Orange assembled at the Masonic Hall on Friday the 27th of May. The Convention was called to order by Mr. Elijah Pickard, when, on motion, Dr. James A. Craig was called to the chair, and Dennis Heart appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chair, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, consisting of two members from each captain's district represented in this Convention, to be selected by the delegation from each company, to recommend candidates to be nominated by this Convention.

In conformity to this resolution, the following persons were selected to compose the committee:

- Capt. Foster's company.—Col. James Moore, Edmund Brannock.
- Capt. Jones's.—R. A. Stanford, Sidney Whitted.
- Capt. Holmes's.—Col. Handy Wood, Col. Nicholas Albright.
- Capt. Baron's.—Abner Nichols, John J. Freeland.
- Capt. Tarpley's.—Daniel Albright, esq. John C. Long.
- Capt. Durham's.—Elijah Pickard, Isaac Durham.
- Capt. Curtis's.—James Whitesitt, Col. Joseph Holt.
- Capt. Mangum's.—D. C. Patriah, E. G. Mangum.
- Capt. Tinnin's.—David Tinnin, Anderson Armstrong.
- Capt. Latta's.—Wm. Lipscomb, Wm. W. Guess.
- Capt. Griffin's.—James Johnston, Abel Griffin.
- Capt. McCauley's.—Allen Petty, William McCauley.
- Capt. Check's.—Isaac Holt.
- Edinburgh.—James Faucett, George Laws.
- Capt. Cobb's.—John Stafford.
- Capt. Hull's.—John B. Leathers, Fendal Southernland.
- Capt. Harrey's.—Chesley F. Faucett, George Hurdle.
- Capt. Holt's.—William O. McCauley, George Moore.
- Mason Hill.—Green G. Jordan, Peyton P. Moore.
- Pleasant Grove.—Gabriel B. Lea, John Barwell.
- Capt. George's.—William Barbee, Joseph Moring.
- Capt. Huske's.—Anderson Check, John C. Lewis.
- Capt. Jordan's.—Alexander Dickson, George Ray.
- Capt. Johnston.—Capt. Bradshaw, Jas. McAdams.
- Capt. Barlow's.—Joseph Barlow, A. C. Murdock.
- Capt. Hunter's.—Thomas Brewer, jr. James Bishop.

The committee retired for consultation, and the convention adjourned for half an hour.

The convention having again assembled, Peyton P. Moore, esq. presented the following report:

The committee appointed to recommend candidates to be nominated by this Convention, to represent the county of Orange in the next Legislature, respectfully propose to the Convention as a suitable candidate for the Senate, Hugh Wadell, esq., and as candidates for the House of Commons, Dr. Michael Holt, Giles Mebane, Henry K. Nash, and Harrison Parker, requires.

The committee would further recommend to the Convention the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the proceedings of the Whig State Convention, held in Raleigh on the 4th of April last.

Resolved, That the present embarrassed state of the community fully confirms us in the opinions the Whigs have heretofore expressed of the necessity of a common currency of equal value throughout all the states of the Union; and that this greatly desired state of a circulating medium can only be obtained by the establishment of a National Bank.

Resolved, That it is the duty of members of the State Legislature to attend to the immediate interests and prosperity of North Carolina; and that while we regard national politics of vital interest at this crisis, yet the welfare and honor of the Old North State are primary and paramount over all other considerations.

Resolved, That we approve the order which has been made by the County Court on the question of a county division.

The report of the committee having been read, it was unanimously adopted.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the candidates nominated, and request their acceptance of the nomination.

Messrs. Wm. McCauley, Isaac Holt, and Dr. O. F. Long, were appointed as the committee.

The duty having been performed by the committee, the candidates appeared, and in very brief addresses accepted their nominations.

The following persons were selected to compose "the Whig Central Committee of Orange county:"

Dr. Edmund Stradwick, Catlett Campbell, esq., John W. Norwood, Stephen Moore, James Faucett, John J. Freeland, Dr. O. F. Long, Henry Whitted, John

C. Douglas, John Rouse, Richard Tapp, George Laws, Anderson Armstrong, Peyton Moore, Lofin K. Pratt, and Richardson Nichols.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

J. A. CRAIG, *Ch.*

DENNIS HEART, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN ORANGE.

Pursuant to previous notice, an unusually large number of delegates, representing nearly every Captain's District in Orange county, assembled at the Masonic Hall in Hillsborough, on Tuesday of May Court. The meeting was called to order by Sidney Smith, on whose motion Capt. John Berry was requested to take the chair, and George Patterson and Allen Parks were appointed secretaries.

After the object of the Convention had been briefly explained by the chairman, on motion,

Resolved, That all the members of the Democratic party now present be requested to take a part in the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of Dr. Watson,

Resolved, That a committee consisting of two delegates from each Captain's District be appointed by the chairman, to nominate candidates for the next General Assembly, and to prepare business for the action of the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed: Col. Jesse Gant, Capt. Benj. Hurdle, John Holt, esq., Elias Albright, Jacob Hurdle, David Patterson, Eli McDaniel, Wm. Holmes, Capt. Fogleman, Michael Robertson, Joel Boon, Dr. Strader, Benj. Morton, Dr. Bracken, Capt. Tarpley, Daniel Anthony, Capt. Jordan, Hugh Woods, Capt. S. Hesk, John W. Hancock, Patterson McDade, Col. W. Horner, Williamson Parish, S. W. Fowler, Willis Maroon, Col. Lattimer, Sidney Smith, Col. Shields, Col. T. Jones, J. McMurphy, Capt. Geo. Morrow, John Jones, esq., H. Poe, Chas. C. Smith, B. Stroud, Col. D. Tate, Alexander Mohane, David M. Adams, Capt. Tinnin, Empson Walker, Nathaniel McCauley, and ————.

The committee having retired, Capt. Berry was called upon, and addressed the Convention in a very interesting and forcible manner on the present political condition of the country.

The committee returned, and through Sidney Smith reported the following preamble and resolutions, which being read were unanimously adopted:

The Democrats of Orange, in convention assembled, deeply sensible of the importance of the present crisis, and of the distress and embarrassment that pervade every class of the community, have met, in accordance with the right and privilege guaranteed to them by the constitution, to consult upon the present condition of our public affairs, and to make a declaration of their political sentiments. In the free exercise of this right, they discharge a high and imperative duty they owe to the country. It has always been the pride and pleasure of the Democratic party, to declare openly their political principles, and to trust to the sober and enlightened judgment of the people for support. The only acknowledged weapons of their mode of political warfare are truth and reason. They have never relied upon eloquent and impassioned appeals to the prejudices and passions of the people, and would scorn to excite and mislead them at the expense of their better judgment. They believe in the capacity of man for self-government, and that the people have virtue, intelligence and patriotism sufficient to discover their true interest, preserve their liberties, and to guard with a zealous eye every encroachment of power. We know that the honest yeomanry of North Carolina are stern and unwavering advocates of those free principles and Republican institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, and will always be found arrayed on the side of truth, when not imposed upon by the cunning and duplicity of ambitious and designing men. It is a cardinal maxim with the Democratic party, that the people are too well informed to be long duped by the sophistry and deluded by the humbug and miserable mummery of log cabins and con skins, or terrified into submission by the ridicule and abuse of the "self styled decency party." Believing that the freemen of Orange have the intelligence to understand, the honesty to adopt, and firmness to adhere to sound Republican principles, we have no hesitation in declaring fully our feelings and sentiments. If they are not such as Orange has been proud to exhibit as her jewels in the brightest pages of her past history, we ask you to reject them; but if they are the principles of your fathers, and therefore honored for their antiquity, cherished for their utility, and still in a state of native simplicity, we ask you to consider them as sacred, and to yield to them a generous support. We believe that the constitution of the United States is a holy wall, built up of state sovereignties; that it is the paramount law, and that it is strictly limited in the very character of the compact; that ours is a government of limited powers, and that any power that is not delegated to the General Government is reserved to the States. We hold that the Legislature is accountable for the passage of any improper laws; the Executive as accountable for their faithful execution; and the Judiciary responsible for any erroneous interpretations and constructions. We hold that the doctrine of inaction is an inherent right, and the representative is bound to obey the wishes of his constituents, or resign his office. And that the people have a right to know

the opinions of their public men; and that this right is necessarily inferred from the trust which they seek. Finally, we maintain that no free government can long exist but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, fragility, and virtue. Our country presents at this time a melancholy spectacle. It has been precipitated from a height of great national prosperity and happiness, to a state of unexampled distress and embarrassment; the currency is deranged, commerce languishes, the prices of produce and labor are down, thousands of honest men turned out of employment, the national credit dishonored, and the people almost on the verge of bankruptcy and ruin. We can but attribute this state of things to the rash and ill-advised legislation of our public servants. A change of administration was demanded by the Whig party in 1840. By villification and defamation of Mr. Van Buren, and by loud and repeated promises of retrenchment and reform, the Whigs achieved their triumph, and now hold the ensigns of office. But the day of judgment has come, when the people demand to know whether these promises of retrenchment and reform have been redeemed, and they will not rest satisfied with the pageantry of log cabins, and the potations of hard cider, with the midnight debaucheries which characterized the contest of 1840. They feel that their confidence has been abused, their interests betrayed, by a party that promised the observance of the strictest economy in the administration of the government, and have practiced the grossest extravagance; imposed excessive burdens where they promised relief; have increased the public expenditures where they promised to produce retrenchment and reform for existing abuses; have proscribed Democrats from office for opinion's sake, where they promised political toleration; finally, have violated every pledge upon which they came into power.

We can but believe that the honor and interest of the nation demand a change of administration. A spirit of inquiry is abroad in the land, and nearly all the states that have voted since the extra session of Congress, have put the seal of their repudiation upon the legislation of the Whig party. And shall North Carolina, proverbial for her devotion to Republican principles and ardent love of liberty, reject the precepts of her Macon, and bow her gray hairs at the footstool of federal power? No, respect for her past history forbids it. She, too, will be redeemed and disenthralled from Federal heresies, and take her stand by the side of her sister states, Virginia and South Carolina.

Let then every Democrat resolve to do his duty; let him lay aside his personal preferences and prejudices, and give his energetic aid to the support of those men who will carry out his principles. Let us once more unfurl our banner to the breeze, and inscribe on its time-honored folds the motto of our chief, the gallant Henry, "Free trade—no taxes for protection—no monopolies, or exclusive privileges—Bank reform."

Resolved, therefore, That the powers of the General Government ought to be confined within a strict construction of the constitution, and that Congress should never exercise a doubtful power.

Resolved, That since the present administration came into office, they have exercised powers not authorized by the constitution, that the tendency of their measures has been to consolidate the government and impair the rights of the states.

Resolved, That the veto, limited as it is by the wisdom of our fathers, is a conservative power well calculated to confine the action of Congress within the limits prescribed by the constitution—that it was intended for just such a party as are now in possession of the government, who during find in the constitution authority to do whatever they desire.

Resolved, That while we are in favour of raising sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government economically administered, we are utterly opposed to a tariff for protection.

Resolved, That the establishment of a National Bank is inexpedient and dangerous to public liberty, and without stopping to inquire into its constitutionality, we are strenuously opposed to any such institution.

Resolved, That whatever we might say of a Bankrupt law based upon proper principles, we utterly condemn and oppose that passed at the extra session of Congress.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the bill distributing the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the states—that the failure to repeal such a measure when the government is not only in debt, but its credit so depressed as to be unable even to borrow money except upon unusual terms, is wholly without justification, and can only be accounted for upon the ground, either that it was intended as a bribe to buy up the votes of the indebted states, or that it is a tariff measure in disguise, the object of the party being to take from the government this source of its revenues in order to make an excuse for increasing the taxes.

Resolved, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, now sitting, be requested to cause the polls to be opened at the August election, for the purpose of allowing every citizen of Orange who is qualified to vote for a representative in the House of Commons to express his views through the ballot box, on the day of election, upon the question of a central division of Orange county.

Resolved, That all who are in favor of a central division, if they are qualified to vote for a member of the House of Commons, shall write upon their ticket CENTRAL DIVISION, and that those opposed to a central division, if qualified as above,

shall write on their ticket NO CENTRAL DIVISION.

Resolved, That the candidates nominated by this Convention shall be required to pledge themselves before the people, that they will be governed, if elected, by the wishes of a majority of the voters as expressed by the vote to be given as above set forth.

Resolved, That we recommend Gen. Joseph Allison as a suitable person to represent the county of Orange in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we recommend Col. Jones, John Stockard, Wm. N. Pratt, and Julius C. Bracken as suitable persons to represent the freemen of Orange in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

On motion of John W. Hancock, esq., Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to wait on the above named gentlemen for the purpose of informing them of their nomination and requesting their acceptance.

John W. Hancock, esq., Col. Jesse Gant, B. Hurdle, Col. Lattimer, and Col. W. Horner were appointed said committee.

Whereupon, the candidates appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination.

Sidney Smith then informed the Convention that a letter had been received from Louis B. Henry, esq., in which he stated that his health was so impaired as to render it out of his power to address the freemen of Orange on Friday of Court in compliance with their invitation.

On motion of W. Ray,

Resolved, That the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Standard be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

JOHN BERRY, *Ch.*
GEO. PATTERSON, *Sec'y.*
ALLEN PARKS, *Sec'y.*

MILITARY MEETING.

At a meeting of the officers of the 47th and 48th Regiments of North Carolina Militia, held in Hillsborough on Wednesday the 25th of May, Col. William H. Woods was called to the chair, and Col. William Shaw appointed secretary.

On motion, the chairman appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: Col. Thos. Jones, Col. Shaw, Maj. Palmer, Capt. Barlow, Adjutant Hancock, and Lieut. Douglas.

After retiring for a short time, the committee introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we consider the Militia Laws of this state defective in many particulars, and earnestly desire such modifications and amendments as will make them more conducive to the end for which they were established; and whereas it has been recommended by the Adjutant General of the State, that a Convention be held in the city of Raleigh on the 4th of July next, "for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the code for the regulation of the Militia of our state may be improved;" therefore,

1. Resolved, That we heartily approve said Convention; and that five delegates from the 47th Regiment and five from the 48th be appointed to attend the same.

2. Resolved, That we concur in the opinion of the meeting at Trenton, that a later day (say in the month of November, either immediately preceding the meeting of the Legislature or at the commencement of its session,) would best suit the convenience of the delegates, and would give more time for considering the purposes of the Convention, and secure a more general representation, as the Regimental Muster in the Fall will afford the officers of the different Regiments opportunities for consultation; but we nevertheless earnestly request our delegates to attend whenever said Convention may meet.

3. Resolved, That Maj. Gen. Graves and Brigadier Gen. Trolinger be requested to attend the Convention, and act as delegates in behalf of the Division and Brigade to which we belong.

4. Resolved, That our delegates be requested to appear at the Convention in full uniform.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be immediately forwarded to the Adjutant General of the North Carolina Militia; and that the editor of the Recorder and all others friendly to the object of the Convention, be requested to publish the same.

In compliance with the first resolution the following delegates were appointed: From the 47th Regiment: Col. Wm. H. Woods, Lieut. Col. John C. Douglas, Maj. James M. Palmer, Capt. Joseph G. Bacon, and Capt. William Green.

From the 48th Regiment: Col. Thos. Jones, Lieut. Col. William Shaw, Maj. Paisley Nelson, Capt. George B. Morrow, and Capt. John Griffiths.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. H. WOODS, *Ch.*
WM. SHAW, *Sec'y.*

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, May 19, the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson was taken up, as the unfinished business, the question pending being on the proviso offered by Mr. Henderson:

"That nothing in the act shall be construed so as to give any expression by Congress as to the legality of the proceedings of Judge Hall in inflicting the fine, but as an additional expression of the estimation in which they hold the achievements of General Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, and the service rendered by him and his companions in arms on that occasion."

The amendment of Mr. Barrow, and

accepted by Mr. Henderson, was to the effect that nothing in the act should go to impeach the integrity of the citizens of New Orleans, or any portion of them, during the invasion of that city by the British forces—or that the judge, in granting the writ of habeas corpus or in any subsequent proceeding, did anything not consistent with his duty and warranted by the laws of the United States.

Mr. Allen spoke some time in favor of the bill and against the amendment.

Mr. Barrow afterwards withdrew his amendment; and the question being taken on the original amendment of Mr. Henderson, it was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 22.

The question was then put, "shall the bill be engrossed?" when Mr. Archer addressed the Senate against the bill.

Mr. Bayard made some observations, and submitted an amendment which he thought would reconcile all differences. It was to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert—

"That there be remitted and refunded to General Jackson, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount of a fine and costs imposed upon him by the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, for an alleged contempt of Court, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum: Provided always, That the act shall not be construed as an expression of the opinion of Congress upon any judicial proceeding or legal question growing out of the declaration of martial law by General Jackson during the defence of New Orleans."

The question was taken on the amendment of Mr. B. by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crittenden, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Spangue, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge—23.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crafts, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young—22.

The question was then taken on the engrossment.

Mr. Tallmadge desired the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barrow, Bayard, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Evans, Graham, Henderson, Mangum, Merrick, Porter, Preston, Rives, Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Woodbridge—17.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Bates, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, Linn, McRoberts, Miller, Morehead, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Tappan, Walker, White, Wilcox, Williams Woodbury, Young—24.

So the bill was lost.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; and after some time spent therein, the Senate adjourned.

The Hon. S. L. Southard, Senator from New Jersey and President of the Senate, whose health, we are sorry to say, has been seriously affected for several weeks past, left this city yesterday, with part of his family, for Frederickburg, under prescription by his medical attendants, for the benefit of a change of scene and air. We trust that he will experience all the advantage which his friends hope from his removal from the bustle and excitement of the metropolis. *Nat. Intel.*

The United States Loan.—The New York Journal of Commerce of Monday evening says: "We are happy to say that the Secretary of the Treasury has disposed of so much of the U. S. Loan as it was desirable to sell at this time, to Messrs. John Ward & Co. The amount is supposed to be three and a half millions, and the rate a little under par. The Secretary will now be able to do justice to all claimants upon his Department. His frank and sagacious manner has secured the respect and confidence of all who had occasion to confer with him."

Semmes the Murderer.—We learn from the Charlottesville Advocate, that Semmes, the young man who shot Professor Davis, has forfeited his recognizance to appear at the last term of Albemarle Superior Court. The amount of the bail bond (\$25,000) was paid into court by a relative of Semmes from Georgia. *Petersburg Intel.*

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The money market continues extremely easy. Money is abundant at low rates, and the prices of stocks have advanced.

The cotton market has been under the influence of animated speculation, which for a time caused heavy sales and a slight advance in prices, but it finally fell back to its former position.

There are accounts from Morocco that the American Consul had been grossly insulted by the authorities of that town, and that our Mediterranean squadron was about proceeding to inflict a suitable chastisement for that insult.

The Overland Mail from India and China has arrived, bringing intelligence

which is upon the whole considered favorable. No further disasters and no important movements had taken place in India. The English had captured three more unimportant places in China, and it was thought that an accommodation was near at hand.

The French are still pursuing their career of triumph and conquest in Africa with great success. Another brilliant victory has been gained over the Emir.

Some excitement existed at the Oxford University, in consequence of two of the Professors having embraced Popery.

Nearly a whole family of children near Belfast in Ireland had been eaten up by hogs, who, ferocious with hunger, had broken into the cabin where they were sleeping.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts were still gloomy, though there had, apparently, been some little improvement in the general state of trade.

From the Charleston Courier.

SCENES IN SUMTER, GEORGIA.
Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Ferry, (Ga.) May 9, 1849.

The times are becoming appalling—really alarming. We have just returned from Sumter Superior Court. Its first day's session was this day week. We took all our plain verdicts, entered up our judgments, attached notes—put them back in the clerk's office that night. Some friends, it was not ascertained who, but some six or eight must have been concerned, entered the Court House, carried off the clerk's desk, in which was contained every paper, docket, record book, &c., pertaining to the office, and consumed the whole by fire. There was nothing saved except the few cases the members of the bar happened to have in their hats and pockets. We lost every case but two, where judgment had been taken. Notes are gone also. No traces left behind.

The next day, being Sheriff's sale's day—and a great deal of property advertised, the court proceeded on with such cases as the bar had out, until sale hour arrived, when it suspended for the sales—and as soon as the Deputy Sheriff commenced, he was instantly seized by three ruffians and taken to an adjacent swamp. The judge repaired to the court room, made an address to the populace, commanded the principal Sheriff to summon the posse and pursue, bring back the deputy, and the men who carried him off. The Sheriff led the way, commanding the crowd, of at least 250, to follow and aid him—the crowd went out, dispersed over the town, and not half a dozen would go.

The Sheriff and three or four approached to near the place where the outlaws were, and a fellow came out with a double barreled gun and told the Sheriff there were 25 or 30 men in the swamp, well armed—that he might advance, but if he did he would do it at his peril—that fifty millions of armed men could not capture the outlaws. The Sheriff had no arms and could get none to put into the hands of the friends of the law. We tremble for the country, for the perpetuity of the Government. Mobocracy stalks abroad in noon day sun, with impunity, and with out a blush. God save the country, and destroy the spirit of mobism."

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, May 24.	
Cotton,	6 1/2 a 8 1/2
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25 a 3 00
Leaf,	5 25 a 7 50
Fayetteville, May 25.	
Flour,	6 00 a 7 00
Salt—(sack),	2 25 a 2 00
(bushel),	60 a 00
Cotton,	5 a 7 1/2
Beeswax,	27 a 28

Weekly Almanac

MAY.	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun	Sun
2 Thursday,	4 51 7 9	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
3 Friday,	4 51 7 9	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
4 Saturday,	4 51 7 9	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
5 Sunday,	4 50 7 10	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
6 Monday,	4 50 7 10	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
7 Tuesday,	4 49 7 11	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn
8 Wednesday,	4 49 7 11	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn	1 1 35 morn

FEMALE SCHOOL.

THE Fall session of MR. & MRS. BURLINGAME'S SCHOOL will commence on Monday the 4th of July, and close the last of November.

The usual branches of a thorough education are taught, with the Latin, Greek and French Languages.

TERMS—PER SESSION.	
Board and Tuition,	\$67 50
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	5 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
French,	15 00
Latin or Greek,	10 00

REFERENCES.
Hon. F. Nash, Dr. Jas. Webb, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Jos. W. Norwood, esq., Hillsborough. Rev. D. Lucy, Raleigh. Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Gules Mcham, esq., Orange county. Mr. R. bert Primrose, Mr. Alfred Hatch, Rev. D. Stuyvesant Newbern, Richard Washington, esq., Waynesborough. Gaston Wyder, esq., Wake county. Rev. Thomas R. Owen, Washington, June 1.

Raleigh Register, Standard, and Milton Chronicle will insert once a week for four weeks.

Notice.

AT May Term, 1849, of Orange County Court, Letters of Administration on the estate of THOMAS D. CRAIN, deceased, were granted to the undersigned: He therefore gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery.

THOS. FAUCETT, *Adm'r.*
June 1.

Orange County, May Term, 1849.

ORDERED, that, at the next election for members of the General Assembly in Orange county, the Sheriff shall open a poll to ascertain the wish of the people relative to a central division of this county of Orange; that a vote be taken at each election ground, as follows, to wit, that each voter for members of the House of Commons shall write on a ticket, to be deposited in a box to be kept at that purpose, "Central Division," or "No Central Division." And that this order be published in the Hillsborough Recorder.

Test,
J. TAYLOR, c. c.
June 1.

Strayed.

From my plantation, on the 20th of May last, twelve head of *CAITL*, marked with various marks, most of them having been purchased by one from different persons, and of course I do not recollect the different marks. A portion of them are marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and under bit in the left. There is amongst them one small brindled cow, with a small bell on, with a new thin leather collar; her mark I do not recollect she was giving milk, when she left the plantation. Any information respecting said cattle will be thankfully received, and a reasonable reward will be given for their delivery to the subscriber, living four and a half miles from Hillsborough.

JOHN BANE.
Three or four likely *Witch* Cows with calves, for sale by the subscriber. J. B. June 1.

Lost or Mislaid.

A NOTE of hand drawn by Wilson Garrison in favor of Thomas Rhodes, &c., dated about the 25th of November last, and payable on or before the 25th of December next, for one hundred dollars. This, therefore, is to forewarn all persons from trading for the same.

THOMAS RHODES, *Sec'y.*
June 1.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE Fall session will begin on Thursday the fourteenth of July.

Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, *Prin.*
Mathematical Do. R. W. HUGHES.
English Do. E. J. MURPHY.

The Raleigh Register, Star, and Standard will insert once a week for five weeks, May 26.

Books Wanted.

A NY person having in his possession, a Book or Books belonging to the *Dialectic Society* at Chapel Hill, is requested to return the same as soon as possible.

May 21.

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Lead, brown and *Drab* Merino Cassimeres, Black Camblet, Gambbons, Brown Nankeen and Alpaca Cloth, Satinet, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Lines and Cotton Drillings, Sattin, Fancy Silk & Marcellines Vestings, French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Gingham, Mouslin de Laines, Challies, and Printed Mullins, Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Maysune Prints, Lead color and black figured Laces, Swiss, Moll, Figured, Striped, and Check Mullins, Jaconet Mullins, Coloured and white Cambrics, Plain and figured Robbies, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings, Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bleached & brown Shirtings & Shrettings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars, White and black Hose and half Hose, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes, HATS, Plain, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbian and Wood Horn Side Trees, Hugskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, White, Red, & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Crome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Gacacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellack, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Lost and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.
May 24.

Notice.

THE subscribers, having qualified at May term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of MICHAEL HOLT, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery.

EDWIN M. HOLT, }
WM. A. CARRIGAN, } *Ex'rs.*
May 23.

English Male Academy.

THE subscriber will commence his school on Wednesday the 24th inst. Terms \$10 00.

E. W. PUTNAM.
May 17.

ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

During the discussion in the Senate, on the bill for refunding to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him for an imputed misdemeanor at New Orleans, the following eloquent remarks were made by Mr. Preston:

"Escaping for an instant from his bitter party struggles, and going back to mingle our recollections and sympathies upon the battle ground of New Orleans, I would not tamish the moment of pure and generous feeling with any emotion or act inconsistent with them. For one, my memory and my heart revert to that scene and that time with an entire oblivion of all the circumstances that have separated me from, and placed me in opposition to, General Jackson since. I will not detract from the glory, or diminish my admiration, of the illustrious chief, by the retroactive influence of subsequent events; but, forgetting and overlooking the intervening space, I place myself where I was twenty-five years ago, with the glow of patriotic gratitude and exulting admiration that then swelled my bosom, enhanced as it was by personal affection for its object. I see him amidst his victorious fellow-soldiers, and in the presence of a city which his skill and courage had rescued from rapine and ruin, the theme of all praise, the object of all gratitude, the depository of all the tribute of the human heart. But by the transaction (now brought to mind by this bill) he was placed as it seems to me, in a still higher and nobler attitude. In the very flush of victory, with his soldiers around him, and in the city he had saved, he was summoned to a trial for an imputed misdemeanor; and I confess, Mr. President, that, more than the battle, it swells my bosom to see him stand that laureled brow before the seat of justice—patiently taking its censure, and submitting to its award. Indeed, it was a very noble spectacle, and has emblazoned the principles of our institutions, that the military is subordinate to the civil authority, and that all men are equal before the law. General Jackson, however, was not the only person in this grand spectacle. There was, too, the representative of that quiet authority, which rests upon an unseen moral power. There was the Judge who summoned the General, who pronounced judgment upon him, at such a moment, under such circumstances. An English Monarch congratulates himself, and with good cause, that he had

"A man so bold
That dares do justice on his proper son,
And not less happy having such a son
That would deliver up his greatness to
The hands of justice!"

And our Republic may with equal truth congratulate herself upon having such a Judge and such a General.

While we propose to throw a bright and warm coloring upon one of the figures in this picture, it is equally the dictate of taste, of sentiment, and of justice, that we do not throw a shade upon the other; and this, I fear, will be or may be the case, if we pass the bill in its present shape, without guarding it against unjust simplifications, or accompanying it with a statement of the facts.

"I CAN'T DO IT."

What a volume of human misery is unfolded in that short sentence! What mighty efforts of undeveloped genius are chained by this conclusion of despondency, when a barrier chooses to interpose the onward progress of the will, and sometimes of mere human volition! What domestic happiness, what downward marches towards the gloomy and solitary abodes of poverty; what anxious solicitude that fills the breast of the dependent wife; what ardent wrestling with the demon of despair; what social wretchedness; what deep, painful anxiety; what national evils are all depicted in the spirit of that expression! It is the language only of the self-wretched; the determination of the weak and imbecile. It is the voice of the moral coward, who, standing upon the shore of some desert island in the stormy ocean of life, and looking out upon the billows strewn with the wrecks of earthly grandeur and human happiness, is so blinded by fear, that he cannot see the gleam of hope that flickers amid the surrounding gloom. It is the articulated feeling of the traveller of the desert, who, having gained an eminence, sees nothing but a barren plain before him, thirst parching his tongue, and weariness subduing his strength. But shall he lie down without hope? Nay; let him press forward, make but one effort—a green oasis will meet his vision; a cool stream will bubble up from some unforeseen fountain, and he will reach his journey's end crowned with the rich rewards of perseverance.

"Can you storm that battery?" was the question put by the Commanding General to Miller when the British had possession of it. "I'll try," was the reply; and the effort was successful. Man is unconquerable when he stands upon the rights of man.

Oracle of Health.

AN INCIDENT.

The following romantic incident is taken from a very interesting and appropriate address delivered in the first Church in Dorchester, at the funeral of the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D. D. formerly pastor of that Church, by Rev. Nathaniel Hall, its present pastor. Boston Advertiser.

"It was during his junior year in College, which both for the interest it has in itself, and the influence it exerted upon his character long, if not ever afterwards, I know I shall be pardoned in relating this mother—having learned, by a visit to his room, of his great need of comfortable

clothing, and unable herself to help him, save by her hands, had proposed to him to raise in some way the sum of money, a very small one, which would enable her to purchase for him what he needed. After many fruitless attempts to do this, he set off to meet his mother, as by previous arrangement, in Boston; having nothing in possession or prospect, but a few copers which he had transferred from his trunk to his pocket as he left his room; and these—so strong were his benevolent sympathies—he gave to a poor crippled soldier that he met on his way, and who, faint and famishing, solicited his aid. As he went on, deeply depressed at his destitute condition and in despair at his seeming fate, he perceived something adhering to the end of his rule staff he had on his way; and found it to be a gold ring, into which his staff had struck itself as he walked, and having engraved upon it the words "God speed thee, friend"—its pecuniary worth proving sufficient for his present exigency, and its moral value incalculable; helping to clothe him in what he felt he needed—a cheerful faith and confidence in God. The whole incident, acting upon his sensitive nature, and predisposed as he was to see in every thing which befel him a peculiar and sacred significance, subdued and overwhelmed him, and appears to have given to his character a stronger religious determination. 'That motto' (are his own words) 'has ever been the support of my faith when it was feeble, and the strength of my heart when it was faint.'"

To obtain different flowers from the same stem.—Split a twig of elder bush lengthways, and having scooped out the pith, fill each of the compartments with seeds of flowers, of different sorts, but which blossom about the same time; surround them with mould; and then tying together the two halves of the twig, plant the whole in a pot properly prepared. The stems of the different flowers will then be so incorporated as to exhibit to the eye only one stem, throwing out branches covered with flowers analogous to the seed which produced them.

Horticultural Magazine.

HEAR BOTH SIDES.

"Why, its good to get drunk once in a while," said a rummer, "for it cleans a fellow out."

"That's a fact, it does," replied a Washingtonian; "it cleans him out of house, home, money, and friends."

To the Public.

THE subscriber has full operation in this mill "Barrett's Garlic and Smutt's Machine," which cleans wheat, without waste, from all filth, and will bring into use the smutt and garlic wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machines are in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Claytor, Esq., whose skill in carding wool is well known.

The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Essex Mills, May 16. 24

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta, against

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Vina Bringer, Peety Bringer, Israel Eastwood and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanan, Hillary Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Mary, Frederick Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan, are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.
Price adv. \$5 00. 21

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a report has been put in circulation, which if uncontradicted by me may be believed by some to my injury; and as I feel that it is due to myself that the refutation should be as extensively circulated as the report, I take this method of making the matter fully understood.

The report is, that I drew up the will of my father, and influenced him to give me and my brother a particular portion of the property, with the intention of cheating and defrauding my sisters out of their just due. This charge is hard to bear; and, as God is my judge, I am innocent. The coat that has been thus thrown upon me does not fit at all, and for that reason I will endeavor to return it to the right owner. The following certificate, from those who were interested in the matter and had the best opportunity of knowing the truth of the charge, must satisfy every honest mind of my innocence.

JOHN W. LATTA.

We, the undersigned legacies, who contracted against the will of our father, Thomas Latta, deceased, do most solemnly and honestly protest to the public, that we never had the least thought that our brother, John W. Latta, did influence, or try to influence, our father to make or sign over his property for the purpose of cheating us out of our rights. Those of us who live together in the family, are willing to testify at any time that our brother was opposed to drawing our father's will, but that he drew it merely to satisfy his father, and according to his direction.

Elizabeth Latta, Elendar Latta,
Jane Latta, Arrena Latta,
Amelia Latta, Mary Long,
Rachel Latta, George Long.
May 17. 24 3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.
April 18. 20

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.
April 18. 20

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols, HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Nickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 20



WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Gold Watches,
Gold guard and fob Keys,
Fine Gold Rings,
Breast Pins and Earrings,
Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit,
Silver Thimbles,
Gold Hearts and Crosses,
A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages,
Silver Table and Tea Spoons,
Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives,
Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors,
Silver Ear and Tooth Picks,
Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes,
Gold Shirt Buttons,
Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains,
Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches,
Gold Barrel Lockets,
Coral, Gilt Lockets,
&c. &c.

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 22

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.
May 4. 22

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION
A DICTIONARY OF
Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M.D. F.R.S., M.G.S., M.A. S. Lond. Mem. Acad. N. S. Philad., S. P. Soc. N. Germ. Hanov. Mulli., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st. To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious trade.

2dly. To afford Merchants, Brokers, Dry-salters, Druggists, and others of the Revenue, characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly. By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to Students of these kindred sciences.

4thly. To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select, judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly. To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of those patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly. To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may induce them to enact laws, which will protect the industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, interested chiefly in Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, in affecting those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The tabular statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given in the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed from the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a briefer type, and will make about 1400 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one conveniently numbered, covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 126, Fulton street, New York.

*To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Watchman, New York.

Feb. 13, 1842. 21

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg Co., Va.
May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3. 23

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply. THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including
Rio, Java, &c.
Best Brown Sugar
Havana Sugar
Best Coffee and Crushed
Sugar
Volcanos
Raisins
Rice
Best Green Tea
"Black"
Herring
Salt
Star Iron, assorted
Steel
Loop Iron
Sheet
Chest
Cut Nails, assorted
Mould-boards
Castings
Weeding Hoes
Spades and Shovels
Manure Forks
Polished Trace Chains
Best Chewing Tobacco
Spanish Cigars
Turpentine Soap
Tallow Candles
Sperm
Spanish Indigo
Madder
White Lead in kegs
Day White Lead
"Red Lead
Spice
Black Pepper
Ground & Race Ginger
Cloves
Mace
Camphor
Putty
Saw Petrol
Alum
Epsom Salts
Glauber Salts
Copperas
Ground Log-Wood
Lamp Black
Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

Oil Lemon
Cinnamon Bark
Opium
Lump Magnesia
Henry's Magnesia
Box Matches
Rhubarb Root
Chrome Yellow
Chrome Green
Kotten Stone
Litharge
Castor Oil
Gum Shellac
Cream Tartar
Lark Sand
Sand Paper
Lark Powder
Castile Soap
Box Mustard
Walters
Asafetida
Vermillion Red
Percussion Caps
Powder and Shot
Window Glass
Spanish Whiting
Copal & Black Varnish
Fresh Hops
Best & Common Glue
Train Oil
Lamp Oil
Aquefortis
Starch, &c. &c. &c.

VERY CHEAP!!

As the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Do. do. Brown, and Drab, do.
Do. do. Steel mixed, do.
Beaver and Pilot Cloth,
Cloaks and Overcoats,
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Kentucky Janes, Kerseys,
Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS,
no.
Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers,
Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms,
White and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Whitney & Rose do.
Jackson and French Muslin,
Figured, striped, and plain Silks,
Black and blue-black do.
French, English and American Prints,
Black, figured, and plain Mouseline de
Laines and Challies,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French and English Merinos,
Silk and Mouseline de Lane Dress Handkerchiefs,
Pagnioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Lanes Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Danish and Bird-eye Diaper,
Bleached and brown Table Covers,
Irish Linen, black and brown Holland,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,
Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS,
Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS,
Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes,
Coarse Broghans,
Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Gaiter Boots,
Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 91

Piano Forte & Music STORE, Petersburg, Va.

GUS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Essex who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufactured. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, Best Violins, Flutes, Accordeons, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

G. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 23



Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand an extensive assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales,
Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness,
Trunks, (both wood and iron frames),
Carriage, Solkey, Drover's, Twig and Wagon Whips,
Collars of all kinds,
Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.
January 5. 03

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debt to their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in cures of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the hardest of the small intestines. Other medicines partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The test is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against such medicines, or medicines prepared and handed to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the beneficial action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, and every part of the system, and triumphantly maintains the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbatic Eruptions, and Red Complxions. Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza; and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he is to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health:—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 275 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.
May 20. 23

Disease a Unit.

PURITY OF THE BLOOD the only Disease. HOW simple, yet how wise, how good a d beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty words which roll in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. Brandreth's Vegetable Life Pills attract all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organs are both units. All accidents and infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are nature's most important organ is stored—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, or remaining impurities of the blood. These Fevers, Cholera, Erysipelas, Coughs and Cancers are often produced. But let Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

For weakness, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Great, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence in a marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, cancer pign, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms of the blood, and which are purged by the Brandreth's Pills. Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity; these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood is charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies: in fact the Pills go to the source to collect the cause of these complaints, which are brought by their health restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving it to blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Brandreth's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the work part, i.e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation. Often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Brandreth's Pills used daily after any injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilation, might save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood: the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or acridity excoriates the fibres and opens the ulcer. Here we have a drain of our best organs for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it does not get well. But let Brandreth's Pills be used four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i.e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are a wide variety, annual rat enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diarrhoea of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting with the BRANDRETH PILLS the impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Hearty, Hillsborough. Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsburgh. Humphreys & Galtier, Lexington. Joseph H. Stinchfield, Midway, Davidson. James B. McTear, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege. Du. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. James Johnson, Wrenthorn, Do. Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, & Co., Leesville, Do. Owen McAlister, Yanceyville, Caswell. J. R. Callum, Milton, Do. May 10. 23-12m

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.
March 16. 15

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 86

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTY.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as a continuation of their subscription—and no paper will be discontinued until ordered to be discontinued at the expiration of the year. Advertisements at a special price for one dollar for the first, and twenty five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer or shorter proportion. Current advertisements twenty five cents higher. A reduction of 33 per cent will be made to advertisers by the year.